

Russians Claim Great Victories Over Germans and Austrians

serious of the Japanese naval losses occurred, when the cruiser Tachibana was blown up by the German torpedo boat S-80.

It was reported October 23 that the Japanese had installed their siege guns on Prince Henry Mountain and other points near the town.

THREE LINES OF DEFENSE IN GERMAN FORTRESSES

The German fortresses included three lines of defense. The Germans also had five forts exclusively for shore defense.

The heights back of the city are penetrated only by the railway line, and it was probably through this path that the allies proceeded into Talschau, once the defending fortresses had been silenced.

An interesting document in connection with the fall of Talschau is the proclamation which the German governor posted on August 22. In this he said: "Never shall we surrender the smallest bit of ground over which the German flag is flying. From this place, where we with love and success have endeavored the last seventeen years to shape a little Germany across the sea, we shall all be killed. If the enemy wants Talschau, he must come and take it."

In taking it the Japanese again have

OBITUARY

George Gardner Burnley.—A prominent citizen of Richmond, died at Brown Station, N. Y., on Sunday, November 1. For a number of years he had been connected with the American Express Co. and it was while at the post of duty that he was stricken on the morning of October 30. He was a man of sterling qualities, and was held in high esteem by his associates. His wife was Mrs. Burnley, nee "Mrs. Farm," Louisa County, where the incident took place on Tuesday afternoon. He was a member of the Lodge of Frederick's Hall, of which he was a member, took part in the ceremony. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Burnley, and two sons, a son, a daughter, and two sons; also one sister.

A. H. Vaughan.—[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]—A. H. Vaughan, one of the most prominent citizens and Mayor of the town of South Boston, died on the train late at night on Sunday, November 6, at Washington Street last night about 9 o'clock. He was taken suddenly with an attack on the train late at night after a long illness. He was one of the oldest citizens of the town, having been born in 1845. He was fifty-two years of age. He leaves a widow and several children and many relatives.

W. J. Cate.—[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]—W. J. Cate, proprietor of the Fourth Avenue Hotel, died on the train late at night as he was being taken to Roanoke for surgical attention. Mr. Cate had been ill for some time. He was a man of high standing in the community. He was born in 1845. He was fifty-two years of age. He leaves a widow and several children and many relatives.

Mrs. Mary Hannah Boyd.—[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]—Mrs. Mary Hannah Boyd, of Charlotte County, died here at 4 o'clock this morning after a long illness. She was a woman of high standing in the community. She was born in 1845. She was fifty-two years of age. She leaves a widow and several children and many relatives.

Isaac Eichberg.—[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]—Isaac Eichberg, eighty-three years old, died at his home in Richmond, Va., on Sunday, November 6. He was a man of high standing in the community. He was born in 1832. He was eighty-three years of age. He leaves a widow and two sons survive.

John P. Chitt.—[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]—John P. Chitt, a veteran of the Civil War, died at his home in Richmond, Va., on Sunday, November 6. He was a man of high standing in the community. He was born in 1832. He was eighty-three years of age. He leaves a widow and several children and many relatives.

DEATHS

SMITH.—Died, at the home of his mother in Clarksville, Va., Monday morning, November 6, at 4:30 o'clock, after a lingering illness, of twenty-eight years, eight months and ten days. He was a man of high standing in the community. He was born in 1832. He was eighty-three years of age. He leaves a widow and several children and many relatives.

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AMERICANS SUPPLYING 400,000 MEALS DAILY

Plans Incomplete for Extending Scope of Relief Work in Belgium.

MORE SUPPLIES NOW ON WAY

People Able to Pay Charged 5 Cents for Meals Costing 15 Cents—Rich and Poor Stand in Line Together Waiting for Food.

LONDON, November 6 (8:30 P. M.).—Provisional figures to Brussels by the American commission for the relief of Belgium already are supplying 400,000 meals daily, and plans are incomplete for carrying on a similar work throughout the part of Belgium occupied by the German army.

The Dutch steamer Jan-Blok will sail to-night with 2,000 tons of food, and the steamer Telus is expected to leave to-morrow with 1,700 tons of wheat.

Herbert Clark Hoover, chairman of the American commission, to-day received the following telegram from Captain T. F. Lucey, the commission's representative at Rotterdam:

"Langhorne, Wm. and Bell (Morris Langhorne, secretary of the American commission, and E. M. Wyman, member of the commission, and Edward Bell, second secretary of the commission, have returned from Brussels, where 400,000 meals a day are being issued. People able to pay are charged 5 cents for the meals. The most of the food is supplied by the rich and poor stand in line together waiting for food."

"Some uneasiness is felt here by Belgians as the result of quotations from the official press that supplies would be seized by the military authorities. I have assured them that the supplies would come, regardless of these suggestions. (Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium) is personally supervising and compiling the detailed needs of the various districts to be forwarded to you."

ALL EMERGENCIES BEING FORESTALLED

That all emergencies are being forestalled is evident from a note issued by the central committee in Belgium, saying the commission will have a delegate in each province to see that food shipments arrive intact, and who will be in the position to report on the food shipments of guarantees given by the Field Marshal Baron von Goltz, military governor of the occupied portion of Belgium.

At a meeting of the Belgian central committee, General Solvay, president of the committee, thanked the American and Spanish ministers and the American commission for service rendered to Belgium, and that the population of Belgium was at the point where famine and fear of disaster was universal. Thanks to the Americans, he said, they have overcome, at least for the time being, the terrible position in which Belgium was placed by the German army.

Joseph Botogne, Belgian Deputy and member of the Namur Town Council, and A. Journez, Deputy and member of the Liege Town Council, in a signed statement to the commission, say: "We have rudely suffered the horrors of war, and we are now threatened by famine. The German armies have lived on our soil by requisitioning everything. Production of grain has been almost entirely stopped. The maritime route being closed for the import of grain, our country would be totally famished in a very short time. Only for the aid of the Americans, 1,500 bags of grain are necessary each day. At the moment of writing we hardly have grain enough for a few days."

"Without the generous assistance of the United States, it would mean for us famine. We have suffered enough. At least, let this misfortune be spared us. We are convinced that you will sympathize with our undesired miseries."

GERMANS CLAIM PROGRESS IN REGION OF YPRES

LONDON, November 6 (5:35 P. M.).—The Marconi Wireless Company has received the following official statement from the German headquarters to-day:

"Our offensive to the northwest and southwest of Ypres has made good progress. At La Bassée, to the north of Arras, and in the Artois region, we have gained ground. Our troops captured important positions southeast of St. Mihiel, and have inflicted heavy losses on the French. Nothing of note has happened in the eastern theatre of war."

RUSSIANS GAIN VICTORY IN EAST POLAND

PARIS, November 6 (4:45 P. M.).—Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in the field, has sent a telegram to General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces, saying that the Russians have gained in East Prussia the greatest victory since the beginning of the war.

MUSLIMEN CALLED TO FIGHT FOR FAITH

BERLIN, November 6. (By wireless).—According to information given out in official quarters to-day to the press, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the chief ecclesiastical dignitary of the Mohammedan world in Turkey, has issued a decree in Constantinople, saying that in the fighting with Russia, England and France, the duty of every Muslim is to his faith. He has urged the Muslims to join the Mohammedan world, and announced to the pilgrims at Mecca.

STATE OF WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND TURKEY

WASHINGTON, November 6.—Official dispatches from the French Foreign Office to the embassy here to-day confirmed the report that France had announced a state of war with Turkey.

The text of the dispatch follows: "The hostile acts delivered by the Turkish fleet commanded by German officers against a French merchant vessel, which resulted in the death of two Frenchmen and serious damage to the boats, not having been followed by the return of the German military and naval commissions, measures by which Turkey could have cleared herself of responsibility, the government of the republic is obliged to consider by this act of the Ottoman government that a state of war exists between France and Turkey. In consequence, the French ambassador at Constantinople and the personnel of the embassy there have left, as well as the consuls of the Ottoman empire, who left Bordeaux yesterday."

RUSSIAN SEAPORT BOMBARDED BY TURKS

AMSTERDAM, November 6 (via London, 12:22 P. M.).—The Vossische Zeitung has published a dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, saying that Turkish cruisers have successfully bombarded the Russian fortified seaport of Batum, on the east shore of the Black Sea.

FIGHTING CONTINUES WITHOUT MUCH CHANGE

PARIS, November 6 (2:50 P. M.).—The French official announcement, given out in Paris this afternoon, says yesterday passed without any perceptible modification on the front. The fighting between Dixmude and the Lys continued without any marked advance or retirement.

PRISONERS IN GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMP

LONDON, November 6 (5:50 P. M.).—A Reuters dispatch from Amsterdam says advice from Berlin assert that up to last Sunday the German concentration camps and hospitals held the following prisoners: French, 3,135 officers and 188,679 men; Russians, 3,121 officers and 186,779 men; Belgians, 537 officers and 34,708 men; British, 417 officers and 15,740 men.

The correspondent adds that the Berlin dispatch says these figures do not include prisoners not captured.

RUSSIANS GAIN VICTORY IN FALL OF JAROSLAW

Capture of City Taken to Forecast Immediate Successful March on Cracow.

THEN INVASION OF SILESIA

Nothing Apparently Can Oppose Advance Except Interference of German Troops, Already Weakened by Withdrawal of Forces to France.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

PETROGRAD, November 6.—To-day's news of the recapture by the Russians of the Galician town of Jaroslaw, with 5,000 Austrian prisoners, is taken here to forecast an immediate successful march on Cracow, and a successful invasion, farther to the north of the German province of Silesia.

All along their 300-mile battle front the Russians have scored repeated and consecutive successes in the last week, the fall of Jaroslaw being the one event needed to make the triumph complete all the way from the East Prussian border, south through Poland and into Galicia.

Nothing can now oppose the Russian advance on Cracow except interference of German troops whom they have already beaten once, and Austrian troops who are now driving before them to the sea.

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SHIPMENTS OF COPPER DIVERTED BY BRITISH

Large Quantities Passing Through Italian Ports on Their Way to Germany.

GOVERNMENT BECOMES ACTIVE

Determines to Stop This Alleged Contraband Trade—Will Arrange for Purchase of Cargoes Detained Before October 20.

LONDON, November 6 (8:40 P. M.).—Information in the possession of the British government, it is said, proves conclusively that large shipments of copper, rubber and other commodities are passing through Italian ports on their way to Germany.

In New York, big purchases of copper are being made by representatives of houses in Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Copenhagen, who, it is said, are working on German account. Directly at the same time, it is given that through Italian ports to the order of various financial institutions, said to be controlled largely by German capital, American copper refineries are sending on payment in cash before they allow the copper to be shipped.

The British government is determined to use every legitimate means to prevent copper reaching Germany, where it is being made into ammunition for use against the British forces. Great Britain, therefore, is diverting various steamers carrying copper to Italy to Gibraltar, where the copper is discharged. The steamers are promptly released. Some of the copper is in shipments made on orders through German houses in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, who are said to be connected with the Krupp.

It is understood that representatives of some big copper refining firms recently called from New York for Europe to consult agents of German firms as to the best means of forwarding copper to Germany.

Italian firms also have been approached by German purchasers of copper with a view of arranging for the use of the names of the former for the purpose of concealing the fact that American copper shipped to the port of Gibraltar is for Germany.

Since October 25 vessels from New York to Italy, having on board a total of 7,000 tons of copper have been diverted to Gibraltar, and the British government is prepared to seize some thousands of tons additional are en route to Italy. The larger part of these copper shipments were for Genoa. Official returns, it is said, show the present trade in copper with Italy is entirely artificial, and that Italian imports are not for consumption in that country.

In view of all this accumulative evidence, the British government maintains there is no alternative but to stop this alleged contraband trade. The British government, not wishing to be unreasonable, is prepared, so far as concerns shipments made before October 20, when copper was transferred from the conditional to the actual contraband list, to arrange for the purchase of copper it has detained.

BATTLES NOW FOUGHT BY EYES OF THE AVIATOR

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, November 6.—It is now recognized that the possibility of brilliant and unexpected blows and surprises by enterprising commanders has been largely eliminated from modern operations of war by the work of aviators.

This opinion is expressed by General Scriven, chief signal officer of the United States army, in his yearly report made public to-day. He goes on to say that it is now well established that the accuracy and power in warfare of field and siege artillery has been greatly increased by this agency, and that it may be said that guns are fought by means of the eyes of the aviator, and that the same is true of the sea and land fortifications.

The chief signal officer says that, in fact, instead of the old-fashioned system of range finding by experiment, the exact range is now found with the help of the aeroplane.

General Scriven regards the aeroplane and the hydroplane as of more value than the dirigible. He has had minute information recently obtained in Europe by Colonel Samuel Reber, a recommendation of the possibility of dirigibles of American manufacture and design might well be purchased for experimental purposes, and to encourage our manufacturers.

He thinks that the size and power of the aeroplane will be enormously increased in the future.

General Scriven contends that "the value of aerial offense" is not proven, and that the future shows that "attack from the sky" is effective and terrible as may prove to be the case, it is evident that like the rain, it must fall upon the just and the unjust, and it may be supposed will, therefore, become a factor in the evolution of the war aeroplane thoroughly suited to military use.

POWERFUL GUN COMPLETED FOR UNITED STATES NAVY

Sixteen-inch Rifle, Secretly Constructed at Washington, No. 10 Used on New Dreadnoughts.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—The largest and most powerful naval gun ever designed has just been completed for the United States Navy. It is a sixteen-inch rifle, and was secretly constructed at the Washington Navy Yard. Its existence became known to-day, when tests were begun at the Indian Head proving grounds, on the Potomac below this city.

It is the latest weapon to be developed by the Navy. It is the type probably will be adopted for the main battery of the three Dreadnoughts authorized at the last session of Congress. These vessels will be larger than several thousand tons than any ship now afloat, and experts declare they easily can carry the heavier guns.

The largest weapons now used in the American navy are the 12-inch guns carried by the Dreadnoughts, of the Pennsylvania, Nevada and New York class. The newest battleships of the British navy carry eight fifteen-inch rifles.

It is claimed the sixteen-inch gun will have a range of fifteen miles, and at least twice the penetrating power of the famous German howitzers, which have played such havoc with modern fortifications in Belgium and France.

LYNN LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON

LINCOLN, N. H., November 6.—Secretary William J. Bryan left to-night for Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Bryan. Mr. Bryan said he did not care to discuss the election until he had more definite information on the vote for Senators in Wisconsin and Nevada.

WARN SHIPPERS OF GERMAN MINES SCATTERED AT SEA

British Vice-Consul Wilmer Receives Notice From British Ambassador at Washington.

Germans have scattered mines indiscriminately in the open sea on the main trade route from America to Liverpool, England, to the North of Ireland, according to official announcement received here by A. P. Wilmer, British vice-consul, from the British ambassador at Washington. "Peaceful merchant ships have already been blown up with loss of life by this agency," the announcement asserts. "The White Star liner Olympic escaped disaster by pure good luck, and but for warnings given by British cruisers and other British neutral merchant and passenger vessels would have been destroyed."

It is declared that the mines could not have been laid by a German ship of war, and that they were evidently laid by merchant vessels flying neutral flags, which came along the North Sea route as if for peaceful commerce, and while pretending to be by immunity enjoyed by neutral merchant ships.

Mine-laying under neutral flag and reconnaissance conducted by trawlers, hospital ships and neutral vessels, the announcement declares, are ordinary features of German naval warfare. Notice is given that the whole of the North Sea must be considered a military area.

Ships of all countries wishing to trade to and from Norway, the Baltic, Denmark and Holland, are advised to declare Arthur Cappon, director of the English Channel and Straits of Dover, that they will be given sailing directions which will pass them safely, so far as Great Britain is concerned, up the east coast of England, where the coast is given to Lindesnes Lightship. From this point ships are directed to turn north or south, according to destination, keeping as near the coast as possible.

IN POWER OF NEWSPAPERS TO DRIVE VICE FROM CITIES

Kansas Editor Declares They Will Do So When Readers and Subscribers Insist Upon It.

KANSAS CITY, MO., November 6.—The newspapers can drive vice from American cities and will do so when readers and subscribers insist upon it, declared Arthur Cappon, director of the English Channel and Straits of Dover, that they will be given sailing directions which will pass them safely, so far as Great Britain is concerned, up the east coast of England, where the coast is given to Lindesnes Lightship. From this point ships are directed to turn north or south, according to destination, keeping as near the coast as possible.

The newspaper is peculiarly responsible for the present public opinion, said Mr. Cappon. It is in the power of the newspapers of any city, he asserted, to drive vice out of that city by a conscientious campaign of publicity.

Moving day was depicted as one of the "greatest" foes of modern society, and one of the cardinal reasons for divorce and vice, by John B. Hammond, of Des Moines, Iowa.

The vice-establishment of the American social system is the only remedy for the social evil and the only hope of the democracy," he said. "The constant shifting of families from one section to another, prohibiting the long acquaintance and mutual respect which are the proper life partners can be selected."

As a remedy, Mr. Hammond said, he would exempt the homestead from taxation; put the burden of taxes on income; and re-establish a maximum of rent in tenements based on assessed valuations and graded of sanitation and conveniences.

HEINZE' WILL NOT FOUND

Estate Expected to Amount at Least to \$1,500,000.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, November 6.—The search for the will of F. Augustus Heinze, who died in Saratoga recently, has not yet been successful. No will has been found, although it is known that he made a will several years ago in which he named his mother as sole beneficiary. She has since died.

In reply to the rumor that the former "copper king" had left his estate to a secretary, Charles Snodgrass, to-day stated that he thought Heinze's estate would amount at least to \$1,500,000. From another source it was learned Heinze's estate may amount to as much as \$10,000,000.

Jacob J. Schwebel, his attorney, stated it was impossible to make an accurate estimate of Heinze's finances, because of the many actions pending against him, and the many pending suits which he is the plaintiff. He thought those for him would amount to about \$1,000,000. About eight years ago Heinze settled his litigation with the Amalgamated Copper Company for \$6,000,000, and since that time he lost about \$1,000,000 in attempting to develop Texas sugar land.

His sister, Mrs. William Fleitmann, has applied in Saratoga for appointment as administratrix of the estate upon the ground that he died intestate. Whatever assets he has are inherited by his 12-year-old son, F. Augustus Heinze, Jr.

Heinze's funeral will be held to-morrow.

GERMAN ADVANCE HALTED BY DOGGED RESISTANCE

Allies Forced to Yield Temporarily, but Recover Ground Almost at Once.

BOTH SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES

Col. Swinton Gives Account of Events at Battle Front—Praises French Troops, and Says Kaiser's Forces Win Respect of Their Enemies.

LONDON, November 6.—The press bureau to-day issued an account of events at the battle front as witnessed and written by Colonel E. D. Swinton, of the intelligence department of the general staff. The recital is dated November 1, and says in part:

"Friday, October 30.—I have witnessed a renewal of the efforts against our right, which were without success to the enemy. In the center, the bombardment was heavy. The attack in the direction of Ypres generally was renewed. Southeast of that town it pressed in great force, and in places our line was again forced back a short distance. But on our left the oncoming Germans were stopped by our entanglements, under a close rifle fire, and after two efforts to advance they gave up."

"On Saturday, October 31, a most determined attack was made upon our left and our left centre, the pressure being especially severe against the latter portion of our position. Part of our line was driven back temporarily by the sheer weight of metal and numbers, but it was almost all recovered again before night. Against our centre the enemy did not advance, while against our right they were not near so active as they were farther north."

Farther to the north, the assistance of the French who have been co-operating most effectively, we have succeeded in maintaining our line and in retaining possession of Ypres."

FIGHTING EMINENTLY IS SOLDIER'S BATTLE

"The fighting of the past five days has been eminently a soldier's battle, and without exaggeration, it can be said that our men have behaved splendidly in the face of heavy odds, and against the repeated onslaughts of the enemy, which were continually replaced by fresh men and backed up by the almost continuous fire of immense guns. They have, by their dogged resistance, well upheld the reputation of our army."

"Heavy as have been our losses, we have taken a far heavier toll from the enemy. And not only have our troops maintained their traditions, but our French allies have been continually helped by the way in which they have advanced. Whether it be due to patriotism or to the fear induced by iron discipline, the fact remains that they steadily press forward to where in many cases, must obviously have been certain death."

"That they are sometimes forced to go on is shown by the following answer to a German bullet that hit a wounded German prisoner: 'On October 20 my section received orders to go forward to attack, and our orders were as that if we gave way, we would be put to death. Behind this threat, was carried into effect when the losses suffered compelled us to retire. Indeed, it was a German bullet that hit me wounded.'"

"The results of the battle at the north of Dixmude have been observed by our aviators, who have seen numbers of the enemy collected in groups or in files, which intersect the flooded area where, according to report, some German heavy artillery is bogged. Our airmen also have been able to harass advancing hostile columns by bomb dropping and machine gun fire."

AVIATOR DROPS B